Organic Dyes and Pigments
colorant solutions for all industries

Orcofix EC™

Orcofix EC™ is a cationic resinous type aftertreatment agent designed to improve the wash, perspiration, sea water, and wet fastness of dyeings and prints on cotton, viscose, and blends containing wool. It is miscible in water in any concentration and in most cases is compatible with crease resistant finishes or durable type resins.

Physical Properties

Chemical Type	Dicyanamide
Appearance	clear, viscous liquid
Ionic Charge	cationic
Odor	mild

Procedures

In becks, package machines or jigs apply 4-6% **Orcofix EC™** on weight of goods(owg) in the last cold rinse after dyeing. Raise the temperature to 120°F (49°C) and hold for 20 minutes. Dry without rinsing. If bath is heavily stained with precipitated dyestuff, use a warm rinse at (100°F (38°C)).

On a continuous range apply **Orcofix EC™** at 120°F(49°C) after the last cold rinse and dry without rinsing. Depending upon the fastness requirements, depth of shade, and the dye used, satisfactory wash fastness may be obtained without altering lightfastness by using 3-5% **Orcofix EC™** owg or in the case of padding, 4-5% on the weight of the bath. To improve wet fastness for blends containing wool dyed with Direct or Reactive dyes in conjunction with acid dyes, use 4-6% owg **Orcofix EC™** at 85°-120°F(30-49°C).

Textile printing using Direct and Acid dyes on rayon and blends, **Orcofix EC™** prevents bleeding of color to the white ground and improves wash fastness. After steaming, treat the printed material on the dye beck with 2-5% owg **Orcofix EC™** (liquor ratio 1:20) at 85°-120°F(30- 49°C) for 15 - 20 minutes, or pad in the open width with 1-2% on bath volume. Follow by a rinse and soaping at 100-110°F(38-43°C).

Removal/Stripping of **Orcofix EC™** may be necessary before re-dyeing. Treat the material with 0.1% owg Hydrochloric Acid solution cold for 30 minutes, rinse, and neutralize with Soda Ash, before stripping.

Orcofix EC™ should not be used with metallic salts. It is cationic in nature and therefore anionic auxiliaries should be avoided.